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Asylum for insane Indians.

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ASYLUM FOR INSANE INDIANS.

FEBRUARY 11, 1898.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2042.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2042) for the purchase of land and the construction thereon of an asylum for insane Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit their conclusions thereon, and to recommend that the bill do pass with the following amendment:

In line 1 of section 4, strike out the words "one hundred and fifty thousand," and insert in lieu thereof the words "seventy-five thousand."

Your committee have made exhaustive inquiry into the subject covered by this bill, and have ascertained, through correspondence with the agents in charge of the several Indian reservations in the United States and Territories, that many insane and idiotic Indians are among their charges—enough, in the opinion of the committee, to warrant the construction and maintenance, by the Government, of an asylum for the care of these unfortunates.

The forty Indian agents who have responded to the inquiries of the committee report an aggregate of fifty-five insane Indians and from fifteen to twenty idiotic Indians. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, likewise in response to the committee's request, reports a total of fifty-eight insane Indians, one doubtful, six idiotic, and two partly idiotic. The figures from these two sources vary only slightly, and the information obtained demonstrates conclusively the necessity for adequate provision for the custody and treatment of those among our Indian wards who are of unsound mind.

The first suggestion regarding an asylum for insane Indians came from a gentleman of long experience in the management of Indians, who wrote as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. INDIAN SERVICE,
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., May 24, 1897.

SIR: Permit me to briefly direct your attention to a matter that is becoming of considerable importance to the Indians of this country, and that is that there should

be some better provision made for the care of insane Indians than is now being done. At the present time it is almost impossible to secure their admission to any of the State institutions, and when they are admitted the expense of having them cared for is exorbitant. This condition of affairs is not only true of this State, but of others as well, having Indians within their borders.

Oftentimes these unfortunates become desperate, and it is dangerous to have them run at large; then the present method of caring for them upon the reservation is to confine them in the guardhouse, which, at best, is unpleasant, and not a suitable place to care for and confine them.

At the present time there are two persons on this reservation that ought to be in an asylum, and I have no doubt but what one or more in the same condition could be found on each of the other reservations.

Under this condition of affairs, it seems to me that some provision ought to be made by the Government for the erection of a suitable building, centrally located, for the exclusive use and care of insane Indians. Such a building could be built and maintained at a not very great expense to any particular tribe.

As this is merely an initiatory step in this direction, and my ideas as to the best plan rather crude, please give it such consideration, and take such action, as you may think advisable.

Very respectfully,

PETER COUCHMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a communication of July 2, 1897, herewith appended, takes much the same view of this matter as is expressed in the foregoing letter from Mr. Couchman. The Commissioner says: "The establishment of a Government asylum for the insane Indians only would materially advance the interests of the Indian service." He calls attention to the fact that only seven of the fifty-eight insane Indians on his roll are cared for in retreats created for the custody of mentally diseased patients. This leaves more than half a hundred sick and totally irresponsible Indians under no provision whatever for their care or treatment.

It has been demonstrated by experience that the various State asylums for the treatment of the insane are not disposed to receive Indian patients. Generally they are overcrowded with white unfortunates, and being under no legal obligation to open their doors to Indians, it is almost the universal rule to refuse them admittance. The Government hospital at Washington is also overcrowded, and is therefore unable to accommodate Indians beyond the five patients now under treatment there. From further information disclosed by the correspondence herewith appended, it appears that the Indians are asked to defray, from their personal funds, the cost of treatment of any of their number who may seek to gain admission to the Washington hospital. This is a requirement the Indians generally are unable to meet. Out of the limited supply of money coming into their possession it is an impossibility for them to contribute enough to pay for such care and treatment as are imperative in maladies of this nature.

So, unless the Government comes to his rescue, the demented Indian is doomed to remain among his people, sharing their rude domestic conveniences, submitting to deprivation of all remedial agencies, and compelled to continue under the cloud that has darkened his intellect. While these conditions exist there is little hope that insanity can be cured or its victims made comfortable.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a communication herewith appended, concludes that "the interest of the Indians would not be best subserved by the construction of an asylum, proposed by the bill." The Secretary says in his letter that he bases his conclusions upon statements made by Dr. Godding, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington. He considers none of the other volu-

minous evidence in the case. Dr. Godding in his report (herewith appended) states that there are now seven insane Indians under hospital treatment, and that "presumably there may be as many more mild cases not under asylum care at the different agencies." His conclusions are therefore founded upon the proposition that there are only about 14 insane Indians to be cared for, whereas the official report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows a present roll of fifty-eight insane Indians.

The following correspondence is hereto appended and made a part of this report:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 28, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th ultimo, and accompanying S. 2042, "A bill for the purchase of land and the construction thereon of an asylum for insane Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States."

In response thereto I transmit herewith copies of two communications from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 2d and 14th instant, and copy of report, dated the 23d instant, from the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane in this city.

In view of the statements made by Dr. Godding as to the annual cost for maintenance of the proposed institution, which greatly exceeds the annual cost of the insane Indians now cared for by the Government, and the fact that Congress has made provision for additional accommodations at the Government Hospital for the Insane in this city, I am of the opinion that the interest of the Indians would not be best subserved by the construction of an asylum proposed by the bill, and I return the same without my approval.

Very respectfully,

C. N. BLISS,
Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, September 14, 1897.

SIR: Referring to the Department letter of July 28 last, in the matter of S. 2042, "A bill for the purchase of land and the construction thereon of an asylum for insane Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States," I now have the honor to transmit herewith, for your further information on the subject, a copy of a letter, dated the 9th instant, from the Commissioner on Indian Affairs, in which is given statistics of insane Indians at the several Indian agencies.

Very respectfully,

C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, July 2, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt, by Department reference of the 28th ultimo, for immediate report, of a letter from Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate, dated June 24, 1897, inclosing Senate bill 2042, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, with request that report be made as to the practicability and utility of the establishment of an asylum for insane Indians.

Said bill reads as follows:

"A bill for the purchase of land and the construction thereon of an asylum for insane Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be constructed, under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at or near Canton, in the county of Lincoln and State of South Dakota, a building of sufficient capacity to accommodate the insane members of the various tribes and bands of Indians upon the Indian reservations under the jurisdiction of the United States; said building to be fitted and

furnished with all necessary appliances for the care, treatment, and convenience of insane persons.

"SEC. 2. That the building authorized by this act shall be constructed with walls of stone or brick, with metal roof, and shall be as nearly fireproof as conditions will permit. It shall occupy a site upon not less than one hundred acres of tillable land in a compact body, and the necessary barns, stables, and other outbuildings shall be conveniently located and constructed thereon.

"SEC. 3. That when completed the building shall be used exclusively as an asylum for insane persons of Indian blood, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

"SEC. 4. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the purchase of the necessary land and the erection thereon of buildings, and for such other purposes as he may deem proper in the execution of the provisions of this act."

In reply thereto I would respectfully report that the establishment of a Government asylum for insane Indians only would, in my opinion, materially advance the interests of the Indian Service. At the present time there are several insane Indians confined in the Government Hospital for the Insane in this city (under authority duly granted by the Department), and there are also a number of Indians in other asylums for the insane in the Western part of the country.

New cases of insanity among Indians are brought to the attention of this office from time to time by agents in charge of the various reservations; and if the Government had a separate institution for the proper care and treatment of its insane Indian wards it would relieve the present crowded condition of the Government asylum in this city and at the same time dispense with the placing of Indians in State and private asylums.

Section 3 of the bill provides that the proposed asylum shall be used exclusively for insane persons of Indian blood. This would exclude persons married into an Indian tribe but having no Indian blood in their veins. Cases have come to the notice of this office, though such cases are rare, of persons of other than Indian blood married into and living with an Indian tribe becoming insane, for whom there was no provision in either private or State asylums. It might be advisable to amend the proposed law so as to permit, under proper restrictions, the admission and care of such persons.

Without having very much data on the subject, easy of access, to regulate its judgment, the opinion of this office is that an asylum that would accommodate fifty patients would be ample.

Very respectfully,

THOS. P. SMITH,
Acting Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, July 14, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the return of office letter of the 2d instant and communication from Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, relative to Senate bill 2042, "For the purchase of land and the construction thereon of an asylum for insane Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States," with the following indorsement:

"Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the request that he give, if he can, the number of insane Indians now in asylums; names of the institutions; number in each; the amount paid per annum for each, and in the aggregate, and an estimate of the number of insane Indians not in asylums."

In reply thereto you are respectfully informed that seven insane Indians are now confined in asylums, and the approximate cost to the Government is as follows:

Chee-e-rah-he-kah, a Pawnee Indian woman, in Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., from April, 1887, to July, 1897, at \$91 per quarter.....	\$3,731.00
Frank White, a Pine Ridge Reservation Sioux, in Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., from September, 1893, to July, 1897, at \$91 per quarter.....	1,895.00
"Bob Tail Bear," or "Comes Out Medicine," a Pine Ridge Reservation Sioux, in Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., from June, 1895, to July, 1897, at \$91 per quarter.....	758.00
William Gammell, a Santee Reservation Sioux, in Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., from March, 1896, to July, 1897, at \$91 per quarter.....	485.00
Joseph D. Marshall, a Rosebud Reservation Sioux, in Government Hospital for the Insane from May, 1897, to July, 1897, at \$91 per quarter.....	61.00

Josephine Culbertson, a Fort Peck Agency girl, in House of the Good Shepherd, at St. Paul, Minn., from October, 1895, to July, 1897, at \$10 per month	\$210.00
Francis Matte, a Flathead Agency Indian, in State Asylum for Insane, at Warm Springs, Mont., from October, 1888, to July, 1897, at \$6.30 per week	2,896.50
Total approximate aggregate cost.....	\$3,106.50

These Indians are still confined in the institutions named.

This office is unable to state, from any data in the office, the "number of insane Indians not in asylums." This information can only be supplied after each agent and superintendent in the service has been communicated with in reference to the matter. This will be done, and the Department advised of the result at the earliest practicable moment.

The papers in the case are respectfully returned herewith.

Very respectfully,

THOS. P. SMITH,
Acting Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

Washington, D. C., July 23, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of reference of the 20th instant, from the Department, of Senate bill 2042, with accompanying reports, herewith returned, and to respectfully submit the following statement:

From time to time, under order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, insane Indians, wards of the nation, have been admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane as private or pay patients, at the rate of \$91 per quarter, payment being made through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The number under treatment at the present time is five, and this number has never been exceeded at any previous date.

The accompanying report of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows the whole number now insane, and under custody as such, is seven. Presumably there may be as many more mild cases not under asylum care at the different agencies; perhaps more; but in any view the number is rather a small one as a basis for the expenditure of \$150,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a distinct hospital for this special class. To this must be added an annual expenditure of not less than \$25,000 for the equipment and the maintenance of the institution, including the salaries of physicians and necessary officers and attendants. The present annual cost of the entire number now under care in this hospital and elsewhere is \$2,267.

The additional expenditure might be advisable if there was a prospect that in the near future the number of insane Indians would be very much increased, but the records of the race do not justify any such expectation—rather the opposite.

It is true that this hospital is at present much crowded, but this is in a great measure due to the number of old and feeble volunteer soldiers, who, becoming insane at the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, are sent here; but the necessary limit of life will in a short time relieve this, and as the present Congress has recently appropriated \$75,000, now available for additional accommodations, the removal of these five Indians does not become a necessity.

Suitable provisions for the African citizen is a much more urgent question here.

Very respectfully,

W. W. GODDING, *Superintendent.*

Hon. C. N. BLISS,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, September 3, 1897.

SIR: Referring to office letter of July 14, 1897, making a partial report on Senate bill 2042, "For the purchase of land and the construction thereon of an asylum for insane Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States," I now have the honor to submit further report in the premises.

Replies received from the various agencies in the service show that there are no insane Indians thereat except in the following instances, viz:

Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., three insane Indians.

Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, two harmless insane Indians. Will do better if allowed to remain on the reservation than to be confined in an asylum.

Pottawatomie Agency, Kans., two Indians, partly idiotic; not troublesome.

Mission Agency, Cal., seven insane Indians, that should be cared for in an asylum.

Ponco, etc., Agency, Okla., one insane Indian; confined at present in Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

Shoshone Agency, Wyo., three insane Indians, but condition not serious enough to render restraint necessary.

White Earth Agency, Minn., eight insane Indians; proper subjects for an insane asylum.

Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., one Indian who claims he is insane, but acting agent doubts his insanity.

Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak., three insane Indians; fit subjects for an asylum.

Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., one insane Indian; now confined in Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., five insane Indians, that should be cared for in an asylum.

Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., one insane Indian; now confined in insane asylum at Jamestown, N. Dak.

Crow Agency, Mont., a few Indians (number not stated) slightly insane, but not requiring restraint in an asylum.

Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., two insane Indians; now confined in Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C. One insane Indian on the reserve, whose mental condition is such as not to render it necessary to keep him wholly under restraint.

Blackfeet Agency, Mont., four insane Indians, but not violent.

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., no insane Indians, but six harmless idiots, who are well cared for by their parents and guardians.

La Pointe Agency, Wis., two insane Indians and three harmless idiots; one of said insane Indians now confined in an asylum near Madison, Wis.

Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, three cases of insanity in past three years. One case only was serious and required restraint. Death has relieved this case.

Siletz Agency, Oreg., one insane Indian; harmless; left reservation about May 1st last to visit relatives at Grand Ronde Agency, Oreg., and has not yet returned.

Warm Springs Agency, Oreg., one Indian mentally deranged, but not to such an extent as to render it necessary to keep him under restraint.

Flathead Agency, Mont., seven insane Indians on reservation at the present time, and one confined in the State asylum at Warm Springs, Mont.

In this connection I would invite attention to a case of insanity just reported to this office by Capt. W. H. Clapp, acting United States Indian agent at Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak. The afflicted person is one John Woodruff, a malatto, aged 49 years, and a native of Illinois. It appears that this man has been on the reservation for several years, and has been living with an Indian woman, to whom (so it is reported) he was married in some Indian fashion. Woodruff has lately become violently insane, and the agency physician, who has examined him, states that his malady is likely to be permanent. He has developed homicidal tendencies and has made violent assaults on his Indian wife.

The acting agent now has Woodruff in confinement. He has written the honorable probate judge of Fall River County, S. Dak. (to which said reservation is attached for judicial purposes), asking that the man be taken away and cared for. No encouragement is given, however, that this will be done.

The authorities of Sheridan County, Nebr., where the man was a resident eight years ago, refuse to take notice of the case, and in view of these facts the acting agent asks to be advised whether Woodruff can be received at the Government Hospital for the Insane in this city.

Before presenting the matter to the Department the acting agent has been directed to call a council of the Indians and ascertain whether they are willing to contribute a sufficient sum from their funds for the care, treatment, etc., of said Woodruff in an institution for the insane, and at the same time to report the approximate amount that will be required for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

W. A. JONES,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak., June 19, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you ask for information regarding insane Indians under my charge, etc. In reply, I have the

honor to inform you that at present there are none insane here, but recently have had two cases, both of which died from the lack of a proper place in which to confine them for treatment. The cases occurring here have had to be treated in the guard-house, which, as you can readily imagine, is illy constructed and poorly equipped for that purpose. Every possible effort was made by me, under instructions from the Indian Office, to get these two unfortunate persons admitted in the Yankton Insane Asylum, but the authorities of that institution refused, and the patients died in a short time.

While insanity among the Indians is certainly on the increase, I doubt whether it is quite as common as among whites.

Owing to the lack of a suitable place to confine patients of this character, no special course of treatment on the reservation can be adopted. In my opinion, nothing in the Indian service is more urgently needed than an asylum for insane Indians, and your undertaking to secure such an institution is most praiseworthy.

Very respectfully,

FRED TREON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Sac and Fox Agency, Toledo, Iowa, June 21, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of June 10, 1897, I would respectfully answer your questions as follows:

Q. 1. How many insane Indians are there on the reservation under your charge?—A. There have been three cases of insanity at this agency in the past three years, only one of which was serious. That case has been relieved by death, and the two cases that now exist are in mild form.

Q. 2. Is insanity as common among Indians as among whites?—A. We have an Indian population of about 400. I do not have statistics at hand with which to make comparison.

Q. 3. Have you any special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians?—A. No. In the serious case above referred to I secured the aid of a local physician, and relieved the most distressing periods by the use of opiates.

If you will pardon the suggestion, I would like to add that in the establishment of an asylum for insane Indians it seems to me that the rules by which they shall be received into the asylum should most vigilantly guard against the incarceration of unfortunate Indians whose friends may attempt to get rid of them for personal reasons by sending them to the asylum.

Respectfully,

HORACE M. REBOK,
United States Indian Agent.

Senator R. F. PETTIGREW,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Crow Agency, Mont., June 22, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 10th instant came during my absence from the agency. I reply to your questions as follows:

There is only one hopelessly insane Indian on this reservation at this present time. One died last winter. There are others more or less weak-minded, but they are not so insane that they can not be cared for in some way by their relatives or Indian friends.

I have no means whatever of caring for insane Indians.

Among Indians generally, especially the wilder tribes—Apaches, Sioux, Cheyennes—I should say insanity is less common than among the whites; among these Indians—the Crows—I should say it is more common, on account of a deterioration resulting from several causes—contact with worst element of whites, too early marriages of the girls, and almost complete lack of chastity in the women.

I have no special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians.

In conclusion, I would say I think an asylum for insane Indians is needed. Last year I had to send to the State insane asylum an adopted Indian—a Mexican—who

was so extremely violent I had to have him tied down in the guardhouse. There would probably be more insane Indians if it were not for the fact that they die soon after becoming insane for lack of care and wise treatment suitable to their cases. When their insanity is of a violent type, some asylum is absolutely necessary.

Yours, truly,

J. W. WATSON,

First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,

*Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Lemhi Agency, Idaho, June 19, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your communication of June 10, 1897, I have the honor to submit the following response to questions propounded in regard to number of Indians on this reservation under my charge; also, in regard to mentally diseased Indians, course of treatment, and to answer: There are 488 Indians under my charge on this reservation. Insanity is not as common among Indians as among whites. In the absence of mental diseases among Indians there has been no special course of treatment prescribed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. A. ANDREWS,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW, *United States Senate,*

Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

San Carlos Agency, Ariz., June 18, 1897.

SIR: In answer to your circular letter of June 10, regarding insane Indians, I have the honor to say that there are only two Indians now alive on this reservation that could be called insane, and they are not in the least violent, and never have had to be restrained.

There is no provision here for caring for insane Indians. If necessary for a temporary confinement we should, of course, put them in the guardhouse cell until other means could be devised. From my observation I should say that insanity could not be said to be as prevalent among Indians as whites.

We have no especial treatment for mental diseases, as the necessity has not arisen here to my observation.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT L. MYER,

Captain, Eleventh Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,

United States Senator.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,

Parker, Yuma County, Ariz., June 19, 1897.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, relative to creating an asylum for insane Indians, I have to state that there are no insane Indians on this reservation, and from my observation among the Mohave Indians, belonging to this reservation, I do not consider that insanity is as common among Indians as among whites.

There is no special course of treatment for Indians mentally diseased at this agency.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. DAVIS,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,

*Chairman Indian Committee, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
AGENT'S OFFICE, PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.,
Sacaton, June 23, 1897.

SIR: Responsive to your inquiry dated the 10th instant, I respectfully inform you that I have about 8,000 Indians under this agency; that there is no insanity among them.

Very respectfully,

J. ROE YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
STANDING ROCK AGENCY,
Fort Yates, N. Dak., June 23, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, requesting information with regard to insane Indians, and in reply to state that there are no insane Indians on this reservation at the present time to my knowledge.

There are two Indians belonging to the reservation who are now inmates of the North Dakota Hospital for the Insane, at Jamestown—one a woman, who is maintained there at the expense of her husband, who is a white man, and the other a man, who is maintained at the institution by the Government, at an expense of \$480 per annum.

I do not think insanity among Indians is as common as it is among whites.

We have no special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
*Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.*

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Tongue River Agency, Mont., June 19, 1897.

SIR: In response to your favor of 10th instant, making inquiry as to insane Indians on this reservation, I have the honor to inform you that no Indian under my charge is insane.

My belief is that insanity is not so common among Indians as among whites.

I have no idea as to any special course of treatment for Indians mentally diseased.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. H. STOUCH,
Captain, Third Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Fort Belknap Agency, Harlem, Mont., June 24, 1897.

SIR: Answering your request for information contained in letter of the 10th instant, I have to advise you that there are 1,283 Indians under my charge at this agency, none of whom are insane, and it is my observation that this affliction is much less common among the Indians than whites.

No cases having come under my observation since my connection with the Indian service, I have no special course of treatment for mentally deranged Indians to suggest.

Very respectfully,

LUKE C. HAYS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, June 21, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your communication of June 10, 1897, relative to insanity among the Indians of this reservation, I have the honor to report that after careful inquiries I find the following:

There are no insane Indians on the reservation. Judging from conditions prevailing here, insanity is not as common among Indians as among whites.

No special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians is or has been followed.

Respectfully,

F. G. IRWIN, JR.,

First Lieutenant-Second Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

Senator R. F. PETTIGREW,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Western Shoshone Agency, Nev., June 19, 1897.

SIR: My replies to the three questions contained in your letter of the 10th instant, relative to insane Indians, are as follows:

'There are no insane Indians on the reservation under my charge. As there have been no cases of insanity among the Indians here since I came, I have no special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians.

Very respectfully,

WM. L. HARGROVE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Lower Brule, S. Dak., June 22, 1897.

MY DEAR SIR: Replying to your esteemed favor of the 10th instant, wherein you ask as to the number of "insane Indians on this reservation under my charge; if insanity is as common among Indians as among whites, and if we have any special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians," I have the honor to advise you that we have no case of insanity at present on the reservation, nor has there been any case since I assumed charge here, now about nine months since, hence no line of treatment, special or otherwise, has been required. From the best line of information obtainable by me, I learn that insanity does not prevail, relatively, as much among the Indians as among the whites.

However, I think the proposition to create an insane asylum for Indians a very wise, humane, and necessary one, and very earnestly hope you will be able to carry it to a successful conclusion.

Very respectfully,

B. C. ASH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW, United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Nes Percés Agency, Idaho, June 16, 1897.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, in relation to the insanity existing in this tribe, I have the honor to inform you that there is no case of insanity among them at the present time, nor has there been any for the last several years.

There were three cases, two men and one woman, which came to my notice while I was agent of the Fort Hall Indians in Idaho. None of these cases were of a violent nature, they being easily held in restraint by friends or relatives. During my thirty years' experience among the Indians, the three cases mentioned above are the only ones I can now call to memory.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

S. G. FISHER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Southern Ute Agency, Ignacio, Colo., June 18, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of 10th instant, and in reply to inquiries will say that there are, as per last census, 1,152 Southern Ute Indians, and having been agent for a trifle less than four years and a resident of this section for twenty years, will say that an insane or partially demented Ute is unknown either to "old-timers" or myself.

Very respectfully,

DAVID F. DAY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Kiowa Agency, Anadarko, Okla., June 14, 1897.

SIR: In reply to letter from your committee room under date of June 10, 1897, relative to the establishment of an asylum for insane Indians, I would respectfully state I have no insane Indians on this reservation who could be considered as fit subjects for the insane asylum. Insanity is not a common thing among the Indians, and my experience has been coextensive with that of most every Indian tribe of the United States. I have never had any cause to apply any special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians. There may be cases of insanity among the Indians, but the same has never come under my personal observation.

Very respectfully,

FRANK D. BALDWIN,
Captain, Fifth Infantry, Acting Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., June 14, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to say, in replying to your letter of the 10th instant, that there is not an insane Indian on this reservation, nor has there been since I have been in control as agent. From my observation I do not think that insanity is common among Indians. Have no treatment for such cases, because there have been no subjects to treat.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Chairman, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Fort Peck Agency, Poplar, Mont., June 14, 1897.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, in answer to questions, I have the honor to state that there are no insane Indians on this reservation. Insanity is not common among the Indians that have come under my observation. One case of insanity has occurred to a returned Carlisle student; she was sent to Deer Lodge, this State, has recovered, and is now in the House of the Good Shepherd, in St. Paul, Minn.

Yours, respectfully, etc.,

H. W. SPROLE,
Captain Eighth Cavalry, U. S. A., Acting Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., June 15, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of inquiry in reference to insane Indians. In reply thereto I will say that I have but one Indian on this reservation who claims to be insane.

Insanity here is not common—one case in 455. I do not know the proportion among whites.

There is no special course of medical treatment used here. Insanity is used, in my opinion, by cunning or unscrupulous Indians to gain an easy livelihood. It is well known that insane people are considered by Indians to be under the special care and protection of Divine Providence. Hence it is easy to feign insanity and gain a living by entering houses, tepees, and fields, and helping one's self, the owner or owners standing idly by and watching the process without daring to interfere. Even an assault by a supposed insane Indian will provoke no force in return.

The Indian I have here terrorized the others, always claiming to be "locoed," a claim sufficient in itself to show its absurdity, for as a rule insane persons claim to be sane. A tour in the guardhouse at hard labor and a promise to kill him the first time he became violent has had the effect to make my patient remarkably quiet. I doubt not that other reservations have similar cases that will yield to similar treatment. If I may be permitted to recommend, I believe it will be cheaper in the end for the United States to place insane Indians in State and Territorial institutions, paying for their maintenance, as has been done with convicts. Judging from my own experience, there is more money spent now on Indians than the result will warrant. After we succeed in civilizing them what have we? An asylum, with its attendant corps of physicians and attendant employees, will be simply another opportunity for a big financial leak that once started will be difficult to calk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. E. STOTTLER,

First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,

United States Senate.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Green Bay Agency, Keshena, Wis., June 19, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated on the 10th instant, asking me how many insane Indians there are on the reservations under my charge; if insanity is as common among the Indians as among the whites, and if I had any special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians.

In reply I would state that there are three tribes of Indians connected with this agency, viz: Menominees, numbering about 1,500; Oneidas, numbering about 2,000; Stockbridges, numbering about 500. The Menominees are the least civilized, but even all of them, except about 300, are Christians, and there are no blanket Indians among them. The Oneidas and Stockbridges are all civilized, talk English, are educated, and are good citizens, as they have lived among the whites for nearly two hundred years.

I have made diligent inquiries and there is not an Indian in the three tribes that is insane, and it is claimed that there has been but two that were insane during the past fifty years. Among the whites in this vicinity there are many insane persons—principally Germans. There are a few Indians who are foolish, but they were born so.

What the Indians need at this agency is a hospital at the Oneida Reservation to take care of the sick and old. There is a hospital established on the Menominee Reservation to take care of sick and old Menominees, which is supported from their funds.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. SAVAGE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., June 18, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Your communication under date of June 10, 1897, received, requesting me to give you answers to the following questions:

"How many insane Indians are there on the reservation under your charge?"

"Is insanity as common among Indians as among whites?"

"Have you any special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians?"

In reply I have the honor to report, after a careful investigation, that I am unable to find an insane Indian among the eight tribes of this agency. In this connection I will add that there are six idiots among the different tribes, most of them minors, and well cared for by their parents and guardians. I have not even heard of an insane white person on the reservation, hence the agency physician has not been called upon for treatment in that line.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Fort Berthold Agency, Elbowoods, N. Dak., June 16, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Your letter, of the 10th instant at hand, asking information concerning insane Indians on this reservation, and in answer thereto I inclose statement from our agency physician, which I trust will explain the situation satisfactorily.

Yours, very truly,

THOMAS RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Fort Berthold Agency, Elbowoods, N. Dak., June 17, 1897.

SIR: Regarding insane Indians on this reservation, we now have three.

I do not think insanity, as we commonly consider it, is as common among these Indians as among the surrounding white people.

The cases we now have are classed under the head of "idiocy amentia," and they were born idiots. Insanity which is developed after birth is certainly not as common here among these Indians as among whites.

As we have no hospital to keep insane in, we are unable to give any special treatment to this class of cases.

Very respectfully,

J. R. FINNEY,
Agency Physician.

Hon. THOS. RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent, Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Pine Ridge Agency, June 14, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt this day of your inquiry of the 10th instant, and in reply to say:

There were 6,481 Indians belonging to this reservation at the last census. I have no knowledge of any insane person among them, nor have I learned of there being any such for several years, except in the case of one woman who had been mildly insane for some time, and who was transferred last summer to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, where she now is.

I do not think insanity nearly so common among these Indians as among whites.

There is no provision here for the treatment of insane Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. CLAPP,
Captain, Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

OSAGE AGENCY, June 14, 1897.

Respectfully returned to the Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, United States Senate, with answers:

First. None (no insane).

Second. Have never known of an insane Indian.

Third. There is no necessity for such (special course of treatment for insane Indians) on this reservation.

H. B. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry, Acting Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
White Earth Agency, Minn., June 12, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, in which you request information relative to insane Indians at this agency. In reply I submit the following:

First. There are 10 insane Indians at this agency.

Second. They are cared for by their relatives.

S. Rep. 1—47.

Third. My opinion is that insanity is about as common among Indians as among whites.

Fourth. We have no special course of treatment for demented Indians.

I hope that your proposition to create an asylum for insane Indians will meet with favor.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT M. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senator, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Santee, Nebr., June 14, 1897.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I would respectfully submit the following:

Q. How many insane Indians are there on the reservation under your charge?—A. One.

Q. How do you care for insane Indians?—A. Send them to the St. Elizabeth Hospital (Government), Washington, D. C.

Q. Is insanity as common among Indians as among whites?—A. No.

Q. Have you any special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians?—A. None.

Yours, respectfully,

JOS. CLEMENTS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
New York Agency, Olean, N. Y., June 11, 1897.

SIR: Your favor of the 10th instant relating to insane Indians was received.

I have the honor to state that so far as I know there are only two or three insane Indians under my jurisdiction. There are six reservations in this State.

From my observation and knowledge upon the subject, I would say that insanity is quite uncommon among the Indians. There are 5,000 Indians in the State, and, as before stated, I know of but two or three insane Indians.

Chapter 451 of the laws of 1888 for the State of New York provides for the care of insane Indians by the State board of charities.

There is no special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians, but the United States employs a competent physician to treat them and maintain a dispensary properly equipped with all medicines and appliances.

Very respectfully,

J. R. JEWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Nevada Agency, Wadsworth, Nev., June 15, 1897.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of June 10, I have the honor to state: There are no insane Indians on the reservation; there has been but one, and he was a born idiot, since I took charge of this agency, and he died some year or more ago.

I do not think insanity is as common among these Indians as among whites.

We have no special course of treatment of mentally diseased Indians.

Respectfully,

I. J. WOOTEN, *United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., June 15, 1897.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, making inquiry in regard to insane Indians on this reserve. In reply I would state that there is now but one insane Indian on this reservation. We have, however, two Indians from this reserve now inmates of the Government Asylum for the Insane at Washington, D. C.

I do not think that insanity is any more common among Indians than among whites.

We have no special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians. When they become violent we place them in charge of the Indian police until such time as they can be transferred to an asylum for treatment.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
*Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., June 16, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated June 10. I give the questions and answers below.

Q. How many insane Indians are there on the reservation under your charge?—A. At this time there are none. One man is at times insane, but has been well for some time. He is now away from the reservation.

Q. Is insanity as common among the Indians as among the whites?—A. It is not.

Q. Have you any special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians?—A. We have no treatment or place of treatment for Indians mentally diseased or otherwise, and no special course.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. BECK,
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Browning, Blackfeet Agency, Mont., June 15, 1897.

SIR: I have your letter of June 10, 1897, inquiring in regard to insane Indians upon this reservation. There are none that can be termed insane; we have only two at this time that can be termed off mentally, and these two go about attending to their work and caring for their families.

I do not consider that insanity is as common among the Indians as among the whites.

I have been among the Indians of the Northwest for the past forty years, and I have not seen a half dozen insane Indians in that time, and none violently insane.

I inclose herewith communications from our agency and school physicians upon this subject.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Blackfeet Agency, Browning, Mont., June 15, 1897.

SIR: In reply to your letter of even date, referring to insanity among Indians, I have the honor to say that I have been in contact with reservation Indians since 1878, viz, the Yankton, Rosebud, Cheyenne River, and Pine Ridge or Ogalalla Sioux in South Dakota; the Blackfeet of Montana, the Menominees and Stockbridges of Wisconsin, and the Carlisle Indian School at Carlisle, Pa. These aggregate a population of about 18,000 souls. Insanity is not nearly so common among Indians as

among whites. In this number (18,000) I have encountered only about six cases, and only two of these were sent to an asylum.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. T. DANIEL, M. D.,
School Physician.

HON. GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Blackfeet Agency, Browning, Mont., June 15, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request, I have the honor to report that during the four years I have been here I have seen five cases of mild derangement of mind. No cases of violent insanity have come to my notice. At present there is no case on this reservation that requires confinement. I do not consider insanity as common among the Piegiens as among whites. There are no arrangements here for the special treatment of insane persons.

Respectfully,

GEO. S. MARTIN,
Agency Physician.

Maj. GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., June 15, 1897.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 10th instant, relative to certain information concerning an asylum for insane Indians, I have the honor to state that the number of insane Indians on this reservation is five, besides several epileptics who should be properly cared for.

Insane Indians are now cared for by confining violent cases in the guardhouse, while the milder cases are permitted to run at large.

It is the opinion of the agency physician here that insanity is as common among Indians as it is among whites, though in its earlier stages among Indians little or no attention is given to it.

There is no special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians followed at this agency.

Trusting you will accomplish the purpose you have so willingly undertaken, and being at all times at your command, I am,

Very respectfully,

PETER COUCHMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

HON. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Ponca, etc., Agency, Whiteagle, Okla., June 14, 1897.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, I have to say that there are no really dangerously insane Indians among those under my charge, except one Pawnee Indian, Julia Morgan, now in an asylum in Washington City. There are three Ponca Indians here who are insane, but are not dangerous to themselves or to anyone else.

I think insanity is not as common among Indians as it is among white people.

There is no special treatment here for mentally diseased Indians; in fact, no treatment of any kind for such ailments.

Very respectfully,

J. P. WOOLSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

HON. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Yankton Agency, S. Dak., June 15, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of the 10th instant, in relation to insane Indians of this reservation, I would respectfully state that there are none such on this reserva-

tion. I have known of only one case in this tribe during my connection with it, and he died a year or so ago.

Very respectfully,

J. A. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
La Pointe Agency, Ashland, Wis., June 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, requesting statistics pertaining to insanity among the Indians under my jurisdiction.

I have had the Government farmers in charge of the seven reservations of this agency carefully investigate the matter, and their reports show that there are two insane persons belonging to the Chippewa band of Indians of Lake Superior and three harmless idiots.

Of the insane Indians one is at present confined in an asylum near Madison, Wis. Replying to your second question, I would say that the above statistics tend to show that insanity is not as common among the Indians as among white people. There is no special course of treatment in operation at this agency for mentally deranged Indians.

Respectfully,

G. L. SCOTT,
Captain, Sixth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Flathead Agency, Mont., June 25, 1897.

SIR: Replying to your communication of the 15th instant, asking the number of insane Indians upon this reservation, etc., I have to inform you that after careful inquiry I find that at present there are eight insane persons belonging to the confederated tribes of this reservation. Two are at present confined in the State insane asylum at Warm Springs, Mont. In addition to these cases there are a number of cases of idiocy (six), and a few of mild form of insanity. I am not familiar with the statistics giving the number of white people per thousand who are insane, but as there are about 2,000 Indians living upon this reserve, I hazard the statement that insanity is not as common among Indians as among whites.

No special course of treatment other than the attendance of the agency physician is possible here, as we have no hospital or other suitable place wherein to provide and care for them.

The State courts now refuse to commit insane Indians to the State asylum, and they are perforce now indifferently cared for by relatives. There has been one instance here where an insane woman was abandoned by her relatives, and were it not for the Indian police would have left her to starve or die of exposure.

Common humanity appeals for some provision for these unfortunates, and I sincerely trust that the proposition you mention may meet with favorable consideration and an asylum established.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

JOSEPH T. CARTER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Senate, Washington, D. C.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,
White Rocks, Utah, July 8, 1897.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Yours of June 10 ultimo duly received. I have the honor in reply to state that there is but one insane Indian on the reservations under my charge; he is cared for by his brothers; is a hopeless case, having been in same condition for fifteen years.

Answering from my personal experience, I must say that insanity is not as common among Indians as among whites. We have no special course of treatment for mentally diseased Indians.

In submitting the above I beg permission to ask that your committee consider the matter of making suitable provision by appropriation act for carrying out the treaty made with the Uncompahgre Utes in 1880, in connection with the execution of the act of June 7, 1891, which provides for their being allotted land in severalty, reference being made particularly to the promise made to supply them with houses, farming utensils, etc.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Navajo Agency, Fort Defiance, Ariz., June 28, 1897.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, relative to insanity among Indians, I have the honor to inform you that there are no cases of insanity among the Navajos at the present time, so far as I can ascertain, and that insanity is exceedingly rare in this tribe.

I do not think insanity is so common among Indians as among the whites.

We have no special course here for the treatment of mentally diseased Indians.

Very respectfully,

CONSTANT WILLIAMS,
Major Seventeenth Infantry, Acting Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Chairman Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Shoshone Agency, Wyo., June 30, 1897.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor to state that there are three insane Indians on this reservation.

There is no way of caring for them other than by issuing them extra rations and such medicines as may be administered to them by their friends under the advice of the agency physician.

The rate here is 3 to 1,700. I am not familiar with the rate among whites.

There is no special course of treatment for the insane on this reservation.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD H. WILSON,
Captain, Eighth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex., Santa Fe, July 19, 1897.

SIR: Respectfully replying to your communication of the 10th ultimo, wherein you request information as to the number of Indians under my charge who are insane, I have the honor to inform you that I have just received returns from both agencies, covering the information required, and all concur in saying that there is not a single case of insanity now existing in any pueblo, many reports going so far as to say that a case of insanity never was heard of.

In asking for information on this subject, I was careful to make inquiries, not only of the teachers of schools, governors, and ex-governors of the pueblos, but of many who, by their long association with the different pueblos, might be supposed to possess any knowledge on the subject. Returns from all these sources unanimously agree that insanity, as an idiopathic disease, is totally unknown among these Indians. From one pueblo a case of mental unbalance is reported, the result of traumatic causes, and three others of idiocy, neither of which, however, come properly under the head of insanity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. NORDSTROM,
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.